Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 45 NOVEMBER 4, 1916 FIVE CENTS

FRAUD UNCOVERED IN IOWA COUNT

W. C. T. U. Discovers More Votes Reckoned Than There Were Voters on Suffrage

Evidence of fraud in the Iowa election on equal suffrage has been brought forward by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of that State. This evidence, declares the Union Signal, organ of the National W. C. T. U., in its issue of Oct. 26, "shows that the women of Iowa were deprived of equal suffrage at the June primaries through what may turn out to be one of the greatest frauds ever committed at a political election."

The Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette says that sufficient evidence has been uncovered to show that "nothing" was left undone to insure the defeat of the suffrage amendment. On the evidence may be based action to declare the special election null and void. In the entire State of Iowa on June 5th, 335,707 votes were cast on the suffrage amendment and only 305,794 votes for all the candidates for Governor, i. e., 29,913 more votes were cast on the suffrage question than for the five candidates for Governor. To vote on the suffrage question it was necessary for the voter to be duly registered, while an unregistered person could vote for the candidates for State office, yet apparently there were nearly 30,000 more voters who took the trouble to vote on this special question than for the State officers.

"Twenty-one classes of fraud were uncovered in the forty-four counties where the investigation was made," says the Union Signal. "For example, in fifteen of the forty-four counties where the investigation was made it was found that in certain precincts 2,289 more ballots were certified than there were names on the lists of voters.

"In twenty-seven cities canvassed a total disregard or ignorance of the registration laws in nearly all precincts appears. In many of these the violations are most flagrant.

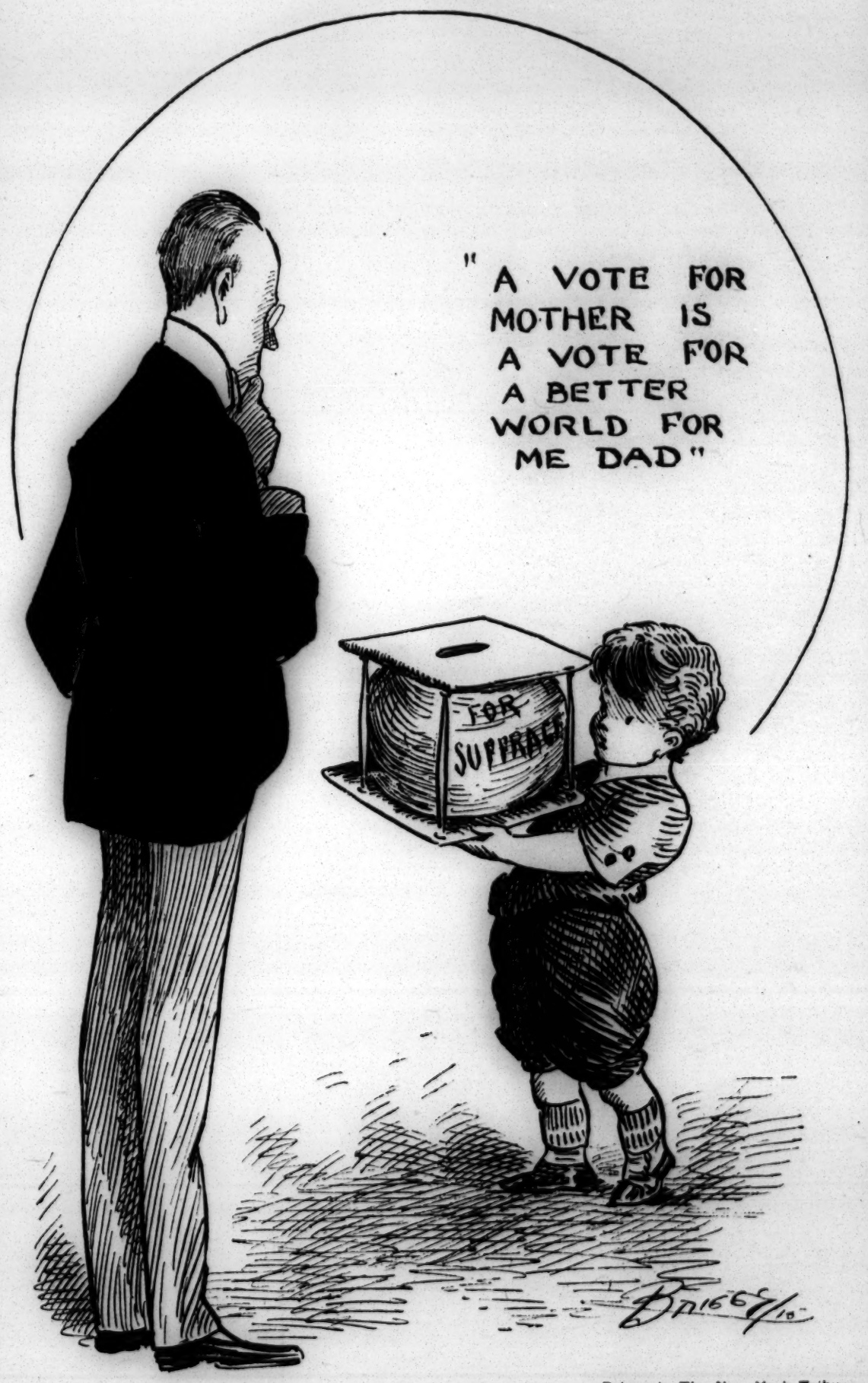
"In six counties certain certificates properly signed by the clerks and judges had been changed by a different hand and in some cases several different precincts had been changed by the same hand.

"In eighteen of these counties one ballot box was used for both the primary and special ballots.

"In twenty-two counties the county auditor did not keep a record of any kind showing the number of ballots issued to election boards and the number returned by them as spoiled or unvoted.

"In thirty-five counties no tally list was used and there was nothing to check up by to determine the correctness of the number in the certificate."

"When A Feller Needs A Friend"



—Briggs in The New York Tribune.

COACH LINES UP FOR FAIR PLAY

"Hurry-up" Yost Telegraphs to Native State His Desire for Suffrage Triumph

Fielding H. Yost, a native of West Virginia, now the well-known football coach at the University of Michigan, has telegraphed his unqualified support of equal suffrage to the president of the West Virginia Suffrage Association as follows:

"I am greatly interested in the outcome of the suffrage amendment campaign in West Virginia. Would be pleased to see the women of my native State given full rights of citizenship. Wish I might have privilege of casting my vote for suffrage amendment on November seventh. May you win by an overwhelming majority. Woman suffrage is inevitable; why not now?"

GARMENT UNION URGES SUFFRAGE

International Women Workers Endorse and Advise Support in New York Especially

Another endorsement of equal suffrage comes from the thirteenth biennial convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, meeting in Philadelphia, Oct. 24. Members of the union were requested to support a suffrage measure wherever they could, especially in New York, in 1917.

The resolution stated that woman suffrage would enfranchise 800,000 women mill workers.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN FLORIDA TOWN

Clearwater Women Vote for First Time on Bonds to Build Bridge

Clearwater, another Florida town, has given women municipal suffrage.

A number of women voted in an election there Oct. 23 for $10,000 worth of city bonds to aid in building a bridge across Clearwater Bay. The election went 131 to 9 in favor of the issue. Miss Sue Barco was the first woman to vote, and was followed by Mrs. Frank Booth.

"There was great enthusiasm around the polls," says a dispatch.

Election Day

Equal Suffrage on the Seventh of November

Woman suffrage amendments will be voted on in South Dakota and West Virginia.

Congressmen who will vote on the Federal suffrage amendment will be elected.

Women will vote for all offices on the same terms as men in California, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Kansas, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and Montana and for President in Illinois.

Women will vote for President for the first time in Illinois, Nevada, Montana, Kansas, Oregon and Arizona.

It is possible that for the first time a woman will be elected to Congress since three women are candidates on major party tickets.

All parties for the first time will go to the polls with equal suffrage planks.

AUSTRALIA VOTES DRAFT BILL DOWN

Women, Aroused Against Disease in Army, Defeat Conscription in Referendum

Australian women, roused by the sight of the epidemic of venereal disease which spread through their first army, have evidently spoken against conscription. Returns cabled from Melbourne, Oct. 28, on the compulsory military service referendum showed a vote of 637,000 for and 723,000 against.

This is said to have been the first time in the history of the world when the women of any country had a vote on this question.

With many men absent at war, the woman's vote was a more powerful factor than ever.

The campaign on the question had raged throughout Australia for months.

The women of the country had seen the first Australian army come back from Egypt thinned and diseased, not from war, but from the vices of a stationary camp life. The ravages of the disease had not stopped with the army, but had spread through the country. Protest meetings were held against a measure which would have compelled other men to enlist and particularly to enlist when such results had been observed from the first contingent. The measure was opposed not only by prominent women, but by the union labor forces.

In support of the measure was Premier Hughes, who did his

(Continued on page 355.)

PREPAREDNESS, WAR AND SUFFRAGE

A Statement by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Regarding the Assertion that Suffragists Are Opposed to Military Preparations

Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood has at last been convinced that what one suffragist or any group of suffragists says or thinks about preparedness has nothing to do with the questions which have so much disturbed her mind. She is right. Suffragists come and suffragists go, but war and preparedness seem to go on forever.

Militaristic Theory Challenged

She has now reached a definite conviction, and that is that "military strength is the ruling factor in the lives of nations," and that "a nation governed by men and women could not maintain itself against a nation governed by men." She adds that nations to be capable of proper defense should be masculinized and not feminized by giving women the vote. That is good, for she has drawn a clear issue. Were they living, she would have on her side all the militarists of the world, from Caesar to Kaiser; from Alexander to Napoleon. The theory is not new. Mrs. Wood might have borrowed it from any century in the past 25,000 years, or from any present-day Apache or Moro chief. In fact, she has reverted to the old, old theory of life which was the "ruling factor" throughout the world for a possible hundred thousand years. Against this old theory rises a new and modern one, a theory which conforms to Christianity, Democracy, Progress. Upon the wall of time it is written that the new shall replace the old. The new theory declares that war is a relic of barbarism and must go.

English Leaders Find Women Indispensable

It should be remembered that not long ago, as time flies, Mr. Asquith in a Parliamentary speech against woman suffrage voiced precisely the same opinions now expressed by Mrs. Wood. He pleaded with the members of Parliament to keep the ballot out of the hands of women, in order that the Imperial Empire might be backed alone by the safe, belligerent spirit of the male. Now Mr. Asquith has been directing the British Empire under the greatest strain it has ever been called upon to endure, and he has made the important discovery that women, as war assets, have been of so much value that Great Britain could not have got on without them; and he is alleged to have boldly changed his mind and to hold now that a government of men and women is a system of co-operation which alone can develop the complete power of a nation and make it doubly strong.

The most implacable enemy of woman suffrage Great Britain ever had is Lord Northcliffe. One of the most powerful leaders of the Conservative Party and owner of The Times and The Mail and other publications, he wielded an enormous influence. His opposition was based upon Mrs. Wood's adopted theory. He now declares editorially that the war argument against woman suffrage was based upon the supposition that women were "useless in war," but "we could not carry on the war without them. They are running many of our industries, and their services may justly be compared with those of soldiers." Lord Northcliffe's conversion to woman suffrage is considered of consequence enough to lead The Chicago Tribune to comment upon it editorially at great length. Great Britain has had its tragic opportunity to put the war theory to the test. In consequence, among those who know, many zealous opponents of woman suffrage are reported as completely convinced of the fallacy of their former views.

Men Have no Monopoly on Courage

Mrs. Wood's mistake and that of all other sympathizers with her point of view is based upon the supposition that all men possess military qualities. The qualities of courage, quick decision, comprehension of a situation, organization, daring, any one of which may produce a crucial turning point in defense or offense in times of war, are not confined to men.

It is a well-known fact that in our own Civil War long delay and much loss of life was charged to the indecision of the Northern Generals. Now comes Thomas Dixon, in his story of "The Victim," and says that indecision on the part of the trained West Point Generals who led the Southern forces was the main cause of the defeat of the Southern army. Whether that claim be entirely true or not, that cause undoubtedly lost many a battle. Indecision was in both of these cases a masculine, but not a military, quality. On the other hand, records of bold, decisive acts of women generals and soldiers on battlefields, ranging all the way from Queen Hatshepsu down to Molly Pitcher, have been immortalized in history. In these cases decision was a feminine, and yet a military, quality. The claim that women are weaklings in war times is contradicted in every nation's history.

If U. S. Should Go to War

Let us now imagine our own country at war. It is not difficult to do, with all the horrors of the cataclysm across the ocean daily spread before our view. Against this time let us build a fleet of airships and a school of submarines so numerous and wonderful as to stay the imagination of the most militant; let us build great dreadnoughts to sail the ocean; let us establish conscription and train our men to march, to manoeuvre, and to kill; let us tax our people to the utmost limit for all the cost of this preparation; and yet, alas! we are not defended, for the enemy that is certain to betray us will not come across the sea in ships, nor attack our merchant marine with torpedoes, nor yet will it drop bombs upon us from above.

Enemy Would Come from Within

It will come from our innermost ranks. We shall find it among those who have not comprehended the spirit of Americanism and who are not loyal to the highest and best our government represents. There is no nation in Europe which does not possess representatives enough in this country to make it certain that in case of war every city and State could be honeycombed with its spies. No move could be made, no strategy planned which would not speedily be known to the enemy. Our nation would possess a handicap at the outset well nigh impossible to overcome.

It is interesting to note that Germany and England drove over their borders even the women and children of their enemy countries; and Switzerland became the haven of many women, who, although married to German or French men, were driven from their husbands' country because of their birth. European lands could take this means of eliminating possible spies. We could not; for ours would not represent any possible enemy country; they would be **citizens of our own.**

Let us recall that when the Sicilian murderer charged that his "boss" had told him that "if the Governor, the Mayor, the Police Commissioner, the Judges and the District Attorney failed to do his bidding, he could turn them all out of office," it is not an incident to be singled out as an exception, but is a symptom of a condition in our country. So long as our political parties upon occasion wink at the purchase and manipulation of votes, there will be many men, both foreign and native born, who will welcome bribery.

Armaments Will Not Save

Where then is our protection? Shall we find it in air craft and submarines? Since we live in barbaric times, such forms of preparedness as barbarians can understand are undoubtedly necessary, but if we make this kind of preparation only, we shall fail. There are two other preparations which must be made if America is to establish the kind of defense which will defend.

Let Women Participate

One will place the ballot in the hands of women and thus make them responsible citizens. In the public schools, the Sunday schools and the Settlements, women will undertake with a new understanding and a new zeal the task of the "melting-pot." They, and they alone, can train in the souls of the young of our country the kind of patriotism and honor that will guard our nation in time of peril.

Aim for World Peace

The other line of safety lies in a bold, well-defined, courageous campaign for world peace, led by our own nation, while yet there is time. Let us have all the equipment of war, if need be, to show that as a nation we are unafraid, but the preparedness which is measured by the standards of militarism is that of yesterday. The preparedness of tomorrow recognizes that the old way will not defend our land against the disaster of war.

From Mrs. Wood's point of view, this is idle talk, for she believes wars are to come again and again and that it is natural that men by the millions shall give up their lives; that women by the millions shall go through life with broken hearts; that millions of homes shall be destroyed; that disease shall be spread through the nations; that immorality shall run rampant through the world; that women shall be forced to bear children by enemy fathers.

Some Have the Vision

But I thank God there are those with a different vision; those who believe there is a God above and a race below big enough and noble enough to respond to the call for a higher and more human "ruling factor" for nations. They do not stand for peace at any price, but for peace as the result of a vigilant campaign of education the world over, which will demand brave generals and many a diplomatic battle. They recognize that wars are too costly in an age which prates of economy, too wasteful for efficiency, too barbarous for civilization, too atrocious for decency. They face the fact that organized murder cannot be noble when a single murder is crime. It will be the greatest and grandest upward climb the race has taken. It will not be a struggle between men and women, but the issue will be drawn between men and women on one side who hold that things which have been must be, and men and women on the other side who hold that that which is bad must not continue. I have no idea how suffragists will divide in that struggle sure to come, but I'm sure they will not all be on one side.

As an individual, not as president of the Suffrage Association, I shall stand for the new order. I shall do so knowing that my sex will give its full half of the service necessary toward establishing that better and higher "ruling factor for nations." Meanwhile, I know, too, that if war comes to America our men and Mrs. Wood will follow the example of Mr. Asquith and Lord Northcliffe and exclaim with wonder at their discovery that no modern war can succeed without its women "war assets." Why wait?

WOMEN TO SERVE AT KANSAS POLLS

Women election officials have proved so satisfactory wherever they are tried, that they are to be used in Kansas. The Leavenworth Republican County Committee has placed twenty-six women on the election board, and according to the Leavenworth Times, "It can be put down as a certainty that both parties will give the women half the double election boards in future elections."

CIVIL SERVICE DISCRIMINATES

In Naming Clerks Departments Ignore Women With Higher Marks Than Men They Select

Women were barred from special examinations held recently by the Civil Service Commission of Washington, D. C., to get clerks for a number of newly created positions in the War and Navy Departments. The first examination did not yield enough eligibles, and a second had to be held before enough men qualified to fill the vacancies.

There were many women on the eligible list awaiting appointment who had made higher averages than the men who were chosen to fill the vacancies.

HOLLAND WOMEN WANT EQUALITY

Present Woman Ruler With Suffrage Colors and Bring Demands to Dutch Parliament

The session of Parliament just opened by the "first woman" of Holland in a brilliant joint assembly of the two chambers, held in the famous Knights' Hall at The Hague, is likely to be occupied somewhat prominently with the woman question. The Dutch suffragists are by no means satisfied with the lukewarm proposal of the government to remove the constitutional obstacle in the way of giving women the vote.

Correspondence of the Associated Press states that a daily picket of women stands outside the entrance to the Second Chamber, all decked out with their yellow-and-white rosets, ribbons and mottoes.

Queen Wilhelmina was presented with a magnificent bouquet of lilies, dahlias and orchids, decorated with the suffrage colors.

The women want suffrage definitely embodied in the proposed revised constitution.

MEN CAN'T WRITE BUT WILL VOTE

Many Foreign-born Nebraska Residents Signed Naturalization Papers With Cross

Here is a story from Nebraska which can be matched in so many States in the Union that few can point a finger at the western commonwealth. The following quotations are from The Omaha Daily News:

"More than 1,500 foreign-born residents of Douglas County who cannot write the English language have taken out their first papers and will vote at the coming election, according to estimates by naturalization officials.

"It is said that many of the foreign-born residents were induced to apply for their first papers and also to register by the liquor interests.

"These men have signed their applications for first papers with a cross. According to the Nebraska law they will be eligible to vote November 7, provided they have lived six months in the State and their application for citizenship is dated thirty days before election."

Nebraska women were refused the franchise in 1914. The State grants school suffrage for women taxpayers and mothers of children of school age, but in order to vote on the board of education —which is being urged in order to get in better men—women are asked to declare on some article such as sewing machines, jewelry or household goods, to pay taxes on the same and thereby be enabled to vote.

The free franchise for men, including foreigners who can neither read nor write, is in one scale while utter humiliation for all women, including college graduates, teachers, mothers and women tax payers is in the other. How long shall this be, Nebraska? How long?

"Equal suffrage is happily a question into which partisanship cannot enter. Attempts to make it so have failed," says the Wheeling Majority in the heat of the campaign in West Virginia.

The "Poison Pen Plot"

A New Accusation From the Opposition and a Few Challenging Quesions For Their Leader's Consideration

In a statement issued from Washington, Oct. 29, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, charges that a postal card "plot" has been started by suffragists with a "poison pen." The postal cards, she says, claim that "the 'antis' are working with the liquor interests to defeat prohibition," and one set of them urges the recipient to verify this claim from the Woman's Journal of Feb. 26 and March 18.

The necessity for using such a subtle method, she declares, arises from the fact that "the enlightened press often refuses to publish these false charges against our women."

Although the Woman's Journal has not sent out any such postal cards as Mrs. Dodge describes, it takes full responsibility for its issues of Feb. 26 and March 18.

The statement to which Mrs. Dodge objects in the Woman's Journal of Feb. 26 was to the effect that United States District Attorney Humes in his Federal investigation of the brewers had found proof that the liquor men contributed to a fund to fight equal suffrage in the four Eastern States last fall. As a matter of fact, this statement first appeared in the "enlightened press" and was published in the Philadelphia North American of Feb 18.

Mr. Humes was conducting a Federal investigation. The campaigns against equal suffrage were State, and not Federal affairs. Whatever information Mr. Humes had concerning the liquor anti-suffrage campaign, he could only have brought out incidentally in the trial, as occasion arose. The opportunity to do this has not yet arisen, and until it does arise Mr. Humes cannot tell what he did find. It may or may not be significant, however, that on May 27, 1916, speaking before the Bread and Butter Club at the Fort Pitt Hotel in Pittsburgh, Mr. Humes declared: "The enactment of a drastic corrupt practices act is essential for the passage of a suffrage amendment."

Nowhere in the article is the claim made that "the antis are working with the liquor interests to defeat prohibition." The article did claim, and the Woman's Journal does claim, that the liquor interests have worked with the anti-suffragists to defeat woman suffrage.

This may not always have been with the consent of Mrs. Dodge. The liquor interests are not interested in whether she consents to their help or not.

The statement to which Mrs. Dodge objects in the Woman's Journal of March 18 is to the effect that at the convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, representatives of the unions connected with the liquor interests fought hard in behalf of Mrs. J. D. Oliphant to secure for her the privilege of the floor against woman suffrage.

This statement was quoted by the Woman's Journal from The New Republic, which is generally considered one of the most "enlightened" publications in the country, and was, in turn, taken by The New Republic from the Iron City Trades Journal, official organ of the Central Trades Council of Pittsburgh. This paper, which is a labor and not a suffrage paper, ought to be an impartial authority as to what happened at the convention in question. The New Republic's claim, which the Woman's Journal repeated in the issue referred to, was to the effect that the liquor interests were against woman suffrage.

The fact that they do so work has been established over and over again.

If Mrs. Dodge is really desirous of clearing her association, she can do so much more satisfactorily than by accusing the Woman's Journal of such a lurid campaign as a "poison pen postal-card plot."

She can refuse to accept tacitly the co-operation of the liquor forces in her anti-suffrage campaign.

She would be in a much clearer position today if she would answer the following questions:

Why did you, Mrs. Dodge, not publicly repudiate the support of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Liquor Dealers' Associations in the 1915 suffrage campaign?

Why did you not protest against the general circulation in the same package of your organization's literature and that of the anti-prohibitionists in the Ohio campaign of 1914, and of which Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Warren, O., has affidavits?

Why did your representative, Miss Clara Markeson, seek a working agreement with The National Forum, organ of the Montana Liquor Dealers' Association, secretly, and would you have ever explained about it if the facts had not leaked out?

Why did your association not publicly repudiate before election the advertisement signed by its officials and paid for by the Macomb County (Mich.) Liquor Dealers' Association in the 1913 campaign?

Why did articles signed by Florence Goff Schwarz, business secretary of the Cincinnati Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, appear in the Liberal Advocate, official organ of the Ohio Liquor League?

Do you or do you not willingly accept the support of the liquor men in South Dakota in their campaign to defeat the woman suffrage amendment, and if you do not why do you not publicly repudiate them in the newspapers of that State?

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt addressed an audience of about 4000 women voters in Chicago on Oct. 26, calling them "fellow American citizens" and urging them to work for the passage of an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for equal suffrage.

IN THE MAGAZINES

A Woman's Point of View of Politics, by Isabel Anderson.—National Magazine, October.

Embattled Womanhood.—Collier's, Oct. 28.

Hours for Women.—Survey, Oct. 28.

The Only Way to Get Votes for Women.—San Francisco Star, November.

The Woman's Hour, by Harriet Burton Laidlaw.—Forum, November.

The Amazing Woman Who Votes, by Mabel Potter Daggett.—New Housewife, November.

The Bulu and His Women, by Jean Kenyon Mackenzie.—Atlantic, November.

What a Factory Can Teach a Housewife, by Ida M. Tarbell.—Association Monthly, November.

AUSTRALIA VOTES DRAFT BILL DOWN

(Continued from page 353.)

best to secure the women's vote.

The large vote against conscription surprised the government. So certain were the officials that the referendum would result favorably for the policy that three weeks ago the Departfent of Defence began calling up single men without dependents and widowers without children with the ultimate purpose of drafting them into the oversea ranks. Up to Oct. 28, 200,000 men had responded to the call, and all arrangements had been made for their joining the colors.

Incomplete returns, however, showed 637,000 for and 723,000 against conscription. Affirmative majorities were counted in Victoria, West Australia and Tasmania; negative majorities in New South Wales and Queensland. The attitude of South Australia has not been determined.

An Orphan and A Call

Yesterday one of the girls who work for the Woman's Journal came to my office for a minute to announce the arrival of a new little sister and to have me rejoice with her. When I expressed surprise and asked when the child was born, she said: "Oh, she is ten years old. We have adopted an orphan."

Knowing that the girl's family is in very moderate circumstances, I marveled that father, mother and sister had such idealism in their hearts that they felt they must share their little home and modest earnings with one less fortunate, a child who had no more claim on them than on thousands of others.

I have been thinking of that family all the morning, and it seems to me that these good people are like the Woman's Journal family. They see a part they ought to do in the world and they just go ahead and do it and hope the money for their undertakings will be forthcoming.

I have no doubt but that the girl's family will be able to make both ends meet without help from outside, but this cannot be said of the Journal. And while the Journal engages in no foolhardy undertakings, its heart goes out to West Virginia and South Dakota and all the struggling suffrage leagues and workers who beg for extra copies and press copies and a thousand ways to make a convert here and one there until the cause is won.

And all the time the Journal is poorer many thousand times than the little ten-year-old orphan and still she must go on looking after the poor. And all the time there is so much to do that—well, won't all the wealthy suffragists do their very best to send us just as many thousands as they can spare? A few are working so hard with their small contributions that I wish some one would send a large contribution to hearten them up.

Agnes Ryan.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Previously acknowledged	$3,689.95
Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw	$20.00
Mrs. E. Story Reed	5.00
Ellen B. Usher	2.00
Mrs. Olive M. Childs	5.00
Pope Yeatman	10.00
Marianna E. Clarke	10.00
Montgomery County (Ohio) Suffrage Ass'n	10.00
Helen A. Shaw	10.00
Isabella Orme	5.00
Daisy Doane	10.00
Mrs. Fulton R. Stotler	2.50
Caroline O'Day	10.00
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Mrs. S. B. Vernon	2.00
Mrs. M. Louise Catlin	10.00
Mrs. Coonley Ward	5.00
Anonymous	10.00
E. M. Ziegler	10.00
Laura M. Snow	10.00
Total	$3,864.95

Australia's Defeat of Draft Forecasted By Mrs. Catt

Women Had Seen Troops Come Back From Egypt Ravaged by Venereal Disease and Throughout Country Were Aroused Against Conscription

The result of the vote on conscription in Australia was forecasted last September by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, who has been in touch with the situation and who explained the women's attitude as follows:

"The women of any country will be influenced in their vote upon any question which concerns war by what they believe to be the best interests of their country. They are quite as patriotic, as public-spirited and as responsive to appeals to support national pride and honor as men.

"There is one phase of the question with which I am familiar, and which I believe has not been brought to the attention of the public here. It is not a pleasant subject, but it has stirred the women of Australia from north to south and east to west.

"The first Australian men who left to take part in the world war were sent to Egypt. It will be remembered that Great Britain had withdrawn her men from that country, and that an uprising was threatened. The Australian men were sent there to hold the peace.

"There was little, if any, fighting. They were merely colonized there. Why this first group has returned to Australia I do not know, but it seems that these men—young, strong, healthy, the sons of the best families of that young and virile nation—have returned in a state of health that is a terrible reflection upon their moral weaknesses and the temptations that beset an army in the field.

"Not only did these young men come back diseased, but that disease has spread through Australia like an epidemic, and the women have been aroused as nothing has aroused them for many a year. They have been holding meetings to see what can be done.

"This condition is not confined to Australia. German women have been holding similar meetings for similar reasons, and the Bishop of London spoke to a vast audience in the churchyard of the great cathedral this week upon the same subject.

"It is quite possible that in the Australian election these facts will wield a tremendous influence.

"The women may ask the question whether it is better for a country to win a war by the force of skill, strategy and numbers, according to the traditional standards of honor, and afterward degenerate and deteriorate through the disease and immorality, through the lost standards and ideals of decency which result from that war.

"The women of Germany, Great Britain and Australia have made every sacrifice possible for human beings to make. They have defended their respective lands with their lives and their fortunes. If those of Australia vote against conscription it will not be because they are weak, unpatriotic or cowardly, but because they have a more far-seeing vision and a higher viewpoint."

COURT DEPRIVES HER OF HUSBAND

Mrs. Slaughter Applied in Vain for His Services—Has no Representative

By the statutes of North Carolina, convicts are hired to bidders for a desired period. The wages earned revert to the State. J. W. Slaughter, recently convicted for the murder of Thomas Weaver, was hired out by the Rockingham Commisisoners for a term of two years to A. L. Flinch, a tobacco planter. Slaughter, who was former Chief of Police of Draper, at once went with his new employer, who will pay the county the sum of $435 before the prison term comes to an end.

Mrs. Slaughter had put in a bid for her husband, also, but the board finally decided to reject her offer because, if they accepted, Slaughter would be living at home while undergoing the penalty imposed.

Meanwhile Mrs. Slaughter occupies a unique political status. The State constitution refuses her a vote; marriage makes her subject to her convict husband, and the courts deprive her of the man who is supposed to represent her.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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NOVEMBER 4, 1916

A MOMENTOUS DAY

Before the next issue of The Woman's Journal comes out a President of the United States will have been elected, and the political complexion of the coming Congress will have been decided in addition.

Momentous issues hang upon the choice; and these issues are every bit as important to women as to men. The country over, women are keenly interested in the event of the election. Yet, outside of the twelve enfranchised States, not a woman has a vote upon the question.

To thoughtful women election day is always a day of humiliation. The editor of The Woman's Journal well remembers the look of sadness and indignation on Lucy Stone's sweet face when she pointed out to her young daughter a group of drunken loafers near the polls, and reminded her that they had a vote, while all women were debarred.

The late Dr. D. P. Livermore, was very fond and proud of his gifted wife, Mary A. Livermore. He used to be moved to hot wrath on election day when he saw the most ignorant and irresponsible men casting their ballot, and remembered that she was not held worthy to have her opinion counted.

Every year the number of men and women who recognize and feel this injustice grows larger. But there is now a strong element of cheer in the situation, for the cause of justice is steadily gaining ground. Four years ago there were only six States where women could vote for President. Today there are twelve. Four years hence, who knows how many there will be?

A. S. B.

"MIXING WITH MEN"

Women are taking a larger part in the political campaign this year than ever before. Not only suffragists, but the most ardent antis are working tirelessly for the success of one party or the other. Men and women alike seem to have forgotten all their oft-expressed fears of what would happen if women "went into politics" and "mixed in with men" at political meetings. It recalls the words of Secretary of the Navy Long:

"These same men and women meet together many times a year and engage in the same interests, not only in private life, but in public relations. If there is an industrial or agricultural fair or a village improvement enterprise, they are equally active. Both furnish members of the school committee, one as good as the other, not only in matters of instruction, but even in the way of school house repairs and the grading of the grounds. They mingle in church meetings, and in this respect we all know that the women are the salvation of the enterprise. They own stock in the same business concerns, and vote with common intelligence on their shares. They crowd into the same hall to attend lectures and balls. They go to the same theatres and unite in local dramatic entertainments, the women usually a little quicker at their parts. They hold offices in the same savings bank and insurance company, the women subordinate clerkships, to be sure, but capable, if they had the same business training, of any place. Most significant of all, they go to the same political meetings, listen to the same stump speakers, and if a hot campaign comes, engage with the same passionateness in political debate, discussing men and measures at the street corners, and fighting it out around the family table, the household not infrequently divided against itself. In view of this, what patience can be had when some hardshell tells us that this is all so, but the heavens would fall, society would be ruined, the State would collapse, if the same women, once in March and once in November, should enter a decent town hall or ward room,—all the more decent for their presence,—walk to a ballot box, and put into it a piece of printed paper expressing in concrete form the results of their previous consideration?"

Women are already allowed, and encouraged, to take part in all the public, conspicuous, time-consuming and nerve-racking part of the campaign—to attend public meetings, write to the newspapers, argue with the voters, and travel about the country making public speeches. The only thing from which they are debarred is the quiet, modest, simple, inconspicuous casting of a vote, which involves about as much time and "publicity" as mailing a letter at the post office.

A. S. B.

ONE SCARECROW GONE

This year's presidential campaign has "scrapped" several of the stock objections to equal suffrage. The women's large registration has shattered the theory that only a handful of women want to vote, and the fact that women are so widely divided in their preference for candidates ought to silence forever the foolish question, "What would happen if all the men voted one way and all the women the other?" As an argument against equal suffrage, that question was always as absurd as if someone had opposed the building of a transcontinental railroad by asking, "What would happen if everybody in New York should want to take the twelve o'clock train for San Francisco on the same day?" Of course, no railroad could stand such a strain: but the thing simply does not happen.

With Jane Addams and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young out for Wilson, and Mrs. Raymond Robins, Frances A. Kellor and Dr. Katherine Bement Davis campaigning for Hughes, it is clear that even the most intelligent women differ in their political views, as the most intelligent men do.

A. S. B.

A NEW NOTE

A forecast of the election probabilities in the different States was published in a number of last Sunday's daily papers. The report in regard to almost every suffrage State indicates that the women's votes are expected to be an important factor in the result. Of Kansas, it says:

"The new feature of the canvass which is giving the candidates concern is the women's vote. This is the first year the women have had the power to vote for President. The women's vote is an unknown quantity."

Of Montana, it says: "Women will exercise the franchise this fall for the first time, and this unknown quantity is likely to turn the tide either way."

Of Idaho, it says: "There is much uncertainty over the women's vote, both sides claiming to have much the best of it there, and this factor is likely to decide Idaho's stand in the Electoral College."

Of Illinois, it says: "The woman vote is the undetermined factor. This is their first chance to vote for a President in Illinois. . . . Realizing that the woman vote may determine the way that the Illinois electoral vote will be cast, the Republican and Democratic National Committees are working feverishly to line them up. . . . The total woman's vote in the State may reach 500,000. In Chicago alone, 305,000 women are registered."

Current events do not seem to bear out the assertion of the anti-suffragists, that women would not vote if they could.

It is amusing to see the women's vote described as an unknown quantity, when in many of the States the men's vote is an unknown quantity, too, and both sides are claiming it. The election in the country at large is expected to be close, and nobody knows yet how the men's vote is going, to say nothing of the women's. Next week we shall be wiser.

A. S. B.

IN BAD COMPANY

"The liquor interests of the United States are unitedly and very aggressively arrayed against equal suffrage," said the Anti-Saloon League of America, in the preamble to the resolution which it passed at its recent annual meeting, urging votes for women.

The opposition of the liquor and vice interests to equal suffrage is notorious. Since those interests are fighting woman suffrage, and since the Anti-Suffrage Association also is fighting woman suffrage, that fact necessarily constitutes a practical alliance between them.

The antis protest that the liquor interests do not contribute to their official treasury. That is a point of small importance. Germany and Austria are none the less allies because each country has its own separate war chest.

The opponents of equal rights naturally dislike to be reminded that the liquor and vice interests are allied with them, but they have no right to resent it. They are perpetually declaring that there is an alliance between equal suffrage and free love, because a few extremists among the feminists hold lax views on moral questions. Such doctrines have been unanimously repudiated by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Yet the anti-suffragists still reiterate the false charge. They even go so far as to assert that the leaders of the suffragists want the ballot for the express purpose of bringing in a reign of immorality; and then, when we point out the broad and undeniable fact that all the liquor and vice interests are arrayed against votes for women, they complain bitterly that we are aspersing the character of the antis and attacking their motives! Many of the antis, of course, have no sympathy with the liquor and vice interests, except on this one point of their common hostility to woman's ballot. On that subject, they go hand in hand.

When equal suffrage is defeated anywhere, the news brings joy to every drunkard-maker in the United States, and to every brothel-keeper. Respectable men and women who are opposing suffrage in good faith ought to consider very seriously whether they want to range themselves on the same side with all this exceedingly bad company.

A. S. B.

A VOICE FROM CANADA

This year has almost doubled the white space on the suffrage map of North America. The four great Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, which have lately given women the ballot, are almost equal in area to the twelve suffrage States of the Union, leaving out Alaska.

The woman who has done the most to bring about these Canadian victories, Mrs. Nellie McClung, of Alberta, is now making a lecture tour through the United States. Those who have the pleasure of hearing her will not soon forget the treat. She spoke in Boston on Oct. 30. Throughout her address the audience rocked with laughter under her wit; but before she closed, both women and men were in tears.

Mrs. McClung paid a special tribute to the strong support that the equal suffrage movement in Western Canada has had from the farmers. The women had shared with the men all the hardships of the pioneer days, she said, and the men felt that these pioneer women deserved a vote.

"The Icelandic people began the modern movement for equal suffrage in Western Canada," said Mrs. McClung. "They make excellent settlers, frugal, sober, industrious and intelligent. The Icelandic Suffrage Society was the first to be formed in Western Canada. Then came the W. C. T. U., that splendid organization, and spread the idea still further. Finally, in 1914, things began to move.

"At that time the same government had been in power in Manitoba for fourteen years. They were the Conservative party in name, and also by nature. They held their foot in the door against every reform.

"We sent a splendid deputation to ask the Premier to introduce a woman suffrage bill—a deputation of six hundred, representing the farmers' societies, the trade and labor councils, and many other associations, including all the organizations of women. Our speakers presented their plea most convincingly, and left the opposition not a leg to stand on. But when they got through, the Premier, Sir Rodmond Roblin, refused curtly and positively. He said: 'I do not believe in woman suffrage, and my wife absolutely hates it, and you shall not have it while I am in office. I am too old to change my opinion.'" Mrs. McClung did not argue it with him, but as the deputation retired, she said: "We'll get you yet, Sir Rodmond!"

"Then we went to the Liberals," said Mrs. McClung. "It is generally the party not in power that has a passion for political purity. We went before the delegates of the Liberal party, 1,300 men, and I and another woman made our plea for equal suffrage, and they voted unanimously to put it in their platform.

"I said to the women, 'The Premier says that we can never change his opinion on this question; that he is too old. If we cannot change the Premier's opinion, we can do the next best thing, and change the Premier.'

"At the next election the Conservatives again got in, but by a greatly reduced majority. Soon after, it came to light that they had been guilty of graft upon a great scale. Sir Rodmond Roblin and his associates resigned; a new election was held, and in the new Parliament the Liberals had a majority of 45 to 5. They were pledged to equal suffrage, and they gave it to us.

"This action in Manitoba opened the way to victory all along the line. In Alberta it was a beautiful sight to see the Premier move the resolution to grant women the franchise, and the leader of the opposite party second it!

"Once a man listened to all that I had to say with the air of having an unanswerable reply. When I had finished, he told me he had positive information that a woman in Colorado had stuffed a ballot box. 'Did it happen only once?' I said. 'Then it does not surprise

me at all. It would be impossible for women to live all their lives with men without picking up some of their little ways!'

"When a man says politics is too corrupt for women, it means one of two things: either he is a party to that corruption, or he cannot prevent it. In either case he needs help. It is an S. O. S. call for woman suffrage. What would you think of a man who brought his bride home and said to her, 'My dear, my house is so dirty that it will not do for you to touch the lower floor at all. You must live on the second floor, and never come down stairs.' How long do you think she would put up with such a situation? Wouldn't she pretty soon get out a pail and a mop?

"I do not think it is possible that a man can keep all his virtue and goodness in his wife's name.

"It is said that women do not want a vote. Well, women have been given lots of things they didn't want. Women have never wanted less pay than men for the same work, but they have got it. Women never wanted the liquor traffic, but they have got it. Women never wanted war, but they have got it. I am 2,500 miles away from home tonight because I realize now as never before that male statecraft is not to be trusted. We see its results in Europe today. They say women ought to be contented. I'd be ashamed to be contented just now.

"I saw my boy of nineteen go away to the war, without a tear: but when I went home and sat down at my desk, I felt that something was gone from my life. It was the spirit of youth.

"Patriotism alone is not enough. What we need now is internationalism.

"I wish we all hated sin as we hate discomfort. I wish we had the passion for righteousness that we have for ease and a good time!

"When the Parliament House at Ottawa got on fire, something went wrong with the electric switch, and the light was turned off. There were six hundred people in the building, and their lives were in great danger, unless the light could be turned on again. But the switch was at the end of a long passage full of smoke. There seemed small chance that anyone could grope his way to it and come back alive. Then the men formed a chain. They all took hold of hands; and if the man who went ahead stumbled and fell, the others were ready to help him and set him on his feet again. So they made their way to the end of the passage and turned on the light. To bring the best results, we must join hands and work together."

In answer to the question what concrete results had followed the granting of equal suffrage in Canada, Mrs. McClung said that a mothers' pension bill had been passed in Manitoba soon after the women were given a vote. In Alberta, a committee has been formed of representatives from all the women's organizations to push needed legislation. They have decided to ask first for the establishment of free municipal hospitals, and they have received assurances that the measure will pass. "A serious illness in the family of a struggling farmer or a poor workingman often means financial ruin," said Mrs. McClung. "We believe that all sick persons should have skilled care, even if they are not able to pay."

Since women got the ballot a woman judge has been appointed in Edmonton, Alberta, to deal with the cases of women and children.

Mrs. McClung was asked whether there was any truth in the statement lately made by an anti-suffragist in a letter to the Boston Herald, that equal suffrage was granted in Canada because the men were away at the war, and because the suffragists did no patriotic work, but selfishly pushed their own cause while the anti-suffrage women were devoting themselves to work for their country.

Mrs. McClung said that in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, suffrage had been given by act of Parliament, so the absence of the soldiers could not have had anything to do with it. In British Columbia, where it was granted by referendum, the soldiers at the front voted on the question as well as the civilians at home, and the newspaper headlines said that they voted for it in about the same proportion. Suffrage carried every district in British Columbia by a huge majority. The leading suffrage women had been quite as active in patriotic work as any others. "As for anti-suffrage women, we have none practically," said Mrs. McClung. "The only anti-suffrage organization in Canada is in Toronto. No Canadian woman has spoken against it."

These are merely gleanings from a remarkably eloquent and inspiring address. Mrs. McClung says that in all the four provinces the women have been given suffrage without any property qualification.

A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

WEST VIRGINIA

A "Flying Squadron," composed largely of men speakers, has been touring the State by rail and automobile in a final drive for the passage of the pending amendment for equal suffrage. Large and enthusiastic audiences greeted these speakers, and in many places overflow meetings were held.

The "Knights of the Flying Squadron" include Judge J. C. McWhorter, chairman of the Men's Advisory Board of the State Suffrage Association, Hon. H. Roy Waugh, Hon. J. M. Downes, Rev. J. C. Bennett, Hon. C. Burgess Taylor, Hon. Harvey W. Harmier, Hon. Tracy L. Jeffords and Hon. Charles E. Carrigan. Among the women are Mrs. Nellie McClung, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Frank N. Mann and Mrs. Solon Jacobs.

GEORGIA

Suffrage sentiment has grown rapidly in Atlanta, proof of which is the splendid endorsement given by the Atlanta Woman's Club at the regular meeting, Oct. 23. Mrs. Linton Hopkins moved that "the club indorse the principle of equal suffrage." The leading orator for the antis argued eloquently, but the roll call showed 58 for and 37 against. This endorsement by the leading Woman's Club of one of the most progressive southern cities illustrates the fact that the women in Georgia are realizing the weakness of indirect influence.

Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, the president of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, has sent letters to all Federated Clubs of the State asking that the delegates be sent instructed to vote for the endorsement of suffrage at the Macon convention. Favorable responses have been surprisingly numerous.

Recently a large card party was given at the Georgian Terrace, the proceeds to be sent to the campaign fund for West Virginia and South Dakota.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Following the example of Sioux Falls, Aberdeen has a newly-organized Men's Equal Suffrage League, which boasts of a charter membership of over two hundred men from every part of the county.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The third annual convention of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League was held in Charleston Oct. 17 and 18. Three addresses were the features of the meetings. On Oct. 17 Rev. K. G. Finlay, of Columbia, was the speaker and on Oct. 18 Dr. Josiah Morse, of South Carolina University, spoke on "The Psychology of the Women's Movement," and Judge Mendel L. Smith on "The Legal Status of Women in South Carolina."

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch of Cheran; first vice-president, Mrs. John Gary Evans, Spartanburg; second vice-president, Mrs. R. G. Thomas, Charleston; recording secretary, Mrs. Henry Martins, Columbia; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lewis P. Chamberlayne, Columbia; treasurer, Miss Susan P. Frost, Charleston; auditor, Mrs. Julian Salley, Aiken.

VIRGINIA

Orange Courthouse enjoyed its first suffrage meeting on Oct. 23, when Mrs. B. B. Valentine of Richmond and Miss Roberta Welford, of the University of Virginia, addressed a large audience there. Many cards of membership were signed and a suffrage committee appointed for Orange.

Mrs. John F. Lewis, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been conducting a class in Parliamentary Law at the Y. W. C. A. in Richmond under the auspices of the Instructive Visiting Nurses' Association. Members of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond attended the class in large numbers. There were also a few anti-suffragists studying this course, and the suffragists are wondering if they purpose practising the rules of parliamentary law in the privacy of their own fire-sides.

KENTUCKY

The Kentucky Equal Rights Association will meet in convention at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Nov. 15 and 16. A luncheon and tea will be enjoyed by the members, and a model street meeting has been arranged by Mrs. George Tintchell and Anne Tracy of Cincinnati.

Among the officers to be elected are a president to succeed Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, who recently resigned to become recording secretary of the National Association, and the State member of the National Council. Among the speakers the association has been so fortunate to obtain are Dr. Anna Howard Shaw of New York, Mrs. Nellie McClung of Canada, Dr. Effie McCullum Jones of Iowa, Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Tennessee and Mrs. Tex Armstrong of Texas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The State Equal Suffrage Association has secured Dr. Effie McCullom Jones as the chief speaker at the annual convention to be held in Concord, Nov. 9 and 10.

WISCONSIN

A Voiceless Speech demonstrated by two young suffragists, Margaret Oatway and Karm Siderholm, was a great attraction in a store window in Waukesha, Oct. 21. The window was gaily trimmed with suffrage banners—"Give mother a chance," "Women vote in twelve States," "Why not set us free"? "Be a good fellow and give us that vote."

New headquarters are at 428 Jefferson St., Milwaukee. Mrs. C. C. Hamilton is in charge.

MICHIGAN

Suffrage sentiment was teeming through every one of the addresses at the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in Jackson, and among the features was the suffrage dinner attended by one hundred and fifty guests. A resolution, presented by Mrs. O. H. Clark, was adopted, asking the Congressmen to vote in favor of the federal amendment. Much suffrage literature was distributed.

The Wayne County Equal Suffrage Association has just placed on sale a suffrage cook book containing hundreds of recipes.

NEW YORK

Notable ticket sellers will aid New York suffragists at their ball, which is to take place at the grand Central Palace on election night. Election returns will be announced during the evening, and Mayor Mitchel is to be one of the guests.

The ticket sellers include Marie Dressler, Raymond Hitchcock, Edgar Selwyn, Margaret Mayo, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Kathryn Kidder Anspacher, Miss Marion Abbott, Miss Janet Beecher, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Miss Alice Brady, Mrs. John Corbin, Mrs. Irvin Cobb, Miss Rachel Crothers, Miss Marguerite Clarke, Frank Craven, Miss Georgia Caine, Virginia Harned Courtenay, Miss Josephine Wright Chapman, Robert H. Davis, Dorothy Dix, Miss Harriet Ford, Miss Fola La Follette, Mrs. Louis Fancher, Mrs. Sally J. Farnham, Miss Dorothy Ferriss, Miss Grace Filkins, Donald Gallagher, Miss Eleon Gates, Flora Zabelle Hitchcock, Mrs. Oliver Herford, Miss Fannio Hurst, Karl Kitchen, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Miss Baird Leonard, Miss Katherine Leckie, Miss Carol McComas, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Misses Florence and Mary Nash, Mrs. Kathleen Norris, Miss Rose O'Neill, Miss Ethel Plummer, Miss Marjorie Rambeau, Mrs. Nixola Greeley-Smith, Miss Mary Shaw, Miss Anne Sutherland, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Miss Janet Travers, Mrs. Mary Heaton Vorse, Mrs. Kate Jordan Vermilye, Baroness von Rottenthal, Miss Carolyn Wells and Mme. Yorska.

Two prize contests are to be offered to women of New York. The first will be given for the best article on "Why the rural woman needs the vote." The second will be given for the best reason "Why churches should help women to get the vote."

Both of these articles must be inside 250 words. They must be written by women themselves and based on reasons known to their own experience. They should be expressed in simple words. Not literature, but life, is desired in these articles.

A feature of the Yonkers Carnival week, October 9-15, was so much appreciated by the city authorities that it won the prize, a silver cup, as the best decorated window in the whole city. It was the suffrage headquarters window and it carried out the ideals of freedom in a unique manner. Among golden sprays of autumn leaves, twelve yellow canaries, representing the twelve States where women are free, sang at the top of their lungs as they flew about uncaged over a miniature lake staged in the centre. The effect was novel and beautiful, and it demonstrated the joy of freedom.

A record of 137 words a minute was made by 18-year-old Hortense Stollnitz in the international amateur typewriting contest.

INDIANA

A dinner under the direction of the Woman's Franchise League was part of the convention of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs on Nov. 2. French dances were interpreted by Miss Virginia Treat and Miss Hildegarde Flanner in early French costumes. Miss Mary McBride sang a group of old songs.

MASSACHUSETTS

Washburn Hall, Worcester, was filled by an appreciative audience on Oct. 21, and the Worcester Equal Franchise Club held an enthusiastic meeting. From 7.30 to 8 P. M. a bugler played at the street entrance.

A tableau, adapted from that presented at St. Louis, was arranged, and was received with great applause. A collection which was divided between the Franchise Club and the Armenian fund amounted to $70.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut suffragists have been busy during the last two weeks interviewing Congressional candidates and holding meetings for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

On Oct 19 delegations, led by Miss Mabel Washburn, chairman of the First District, went to Representative Oakey and ex-Representative Lonergan, the Democratic nominee. Mrs. Hepburn, president of the C. W. S. A., and Mrs. M. T. Bennett were the principal speakers. Both Mr. Oakey and Mr. Lonergan stated that they were not opposed to woman suffrage and would give the amendment careful consideration. It was plain that both men were ready to stand by their party, whenever the party leaders deemed it advisable to push the amendment.

On Oct. 25 a Congressional luncheon for the Fifth District was held at Waterbury with over 200 women present, Hon. William Kennedy, Democratic nominee for Congress, was among the speakers, as were also Mayor Scully and Judge Ells. Mrs. Hepburn made a most effective and brilliant speech. Mrs. A. E. S. Taylor, Congressional chairman for Connecticut, was toastmistress, and Mrs. Julius Maltby, chairman of the committee of arrangements. On the same day a Congressional conference was held in Norwich for the Second District, and Mrs. Porritt was the principal speaker. A representative attendance from the four counties forming the district passed resolutions in favor of the Federal amendment. The Fourth District conference was held at the home of Mrs. Percy Willis Brooks, Norwalk. Representative Hill, Congressman for this district, has taken an advanced stand in favor of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

ILLINOIS

The 48th annual convention of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, recently held in Springfield, was probably the largest and most influential ever held in the State. Representatives from over two hundred and thirty affiliated organizations were present during the three days' session. All meetings of the convention were held in the House of Representatives of the State Capitol and it furnished food for speculation to the watchful politicians to see this great new force for the public good deliberating so earnestly in the Capitol Building itself. The women again chose Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout as their president.

The general topic of the convention was "How to Secure Full Suffrage for the Women of Illinois," and all reports and addresses bore upon some phase of this question. Eminent speakers presented all the possible methods by which the women could hope to achieve full enfranchisement. The social side of the convention was not neglected, as the Governor and Mrs. Dunne tendered a reception to the delegates and alternates on one evening and the Annual Suffrage Banquet was held on the second evening of the convention. But throughout the entire time the undercurrent and gist of the convention was on the main topic—Full Suffrage for Illinois Women.

Reports from all sections of the State indicate that suffrage sentiment in Illinois is growing rapidly. During the past year, under the able management of Mrs. Edward L. Stewart, State organization chairman, eighty-five new organizations have joined the association and are actively working in their local communities along civic and suffrage lines. Every Congressional district is well organized and county organizations are now being perfected.

After three days of careful deliberation the delegates passed the following resolution by unanimous vote: "We favor a constitutional convention which shall give to Illinois a new constitution granting full suffrage to the women of the State. The Legislative policy shall be left entirely to the discretion of the incoming board to promote the cause of full suffrage under the conditions as they may arise."

RHODE ISLAND

Delegations from the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association attended the Democratic and Republican rallies at which Vice-President Marshall and Mr. Hughes spoke. At the Hughes meeting Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates loosed a banner from the balcony which read: "Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, Federal Amendment."

The manager of one of the Providence theatres has offered his building for Sunday night meetings to aid the suffrage cause.

Suffrage leagues have been formed in Pascoag, Kenyon, Chepacket, Jamestown, Bristol, Barrington, Woonsocket, Pawtucket, and Newport.

In order to live up to the endorsement made by the National conference, the local Methodist churches of Providence are offering hospitality and assistance to suffrage advocates. As a result of this co-operation the Providence Woman Suffrage Party held its annual convention in the attractive Community House of the Washington Park Methodist Episcopal Church on Nov. 1. The afternoon entertainment took the form of a Suffrage Fund Coffee Social and Sale. The evening was devoted to reports and addresses, with Rev. Charles A. Forbes and Rev. Myron E. Genter as the principal speakers.

Through the efforts of the Providence Party, resolutions favoring the Susan B. Anthony Amendment have been passed by the citizens of Washington Park, the committee of the Providence Civic Forum, the R. I. Union of Colored Women's Clubs, and at street meetings following the speeches of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hanly.

MINNESOTA

Street, house and auditorium meetings, parades and tableaux were the methods used by Duluth, Winona, Dodge Center, Fosstown, Crookston, St. Paul and Minneapolis suffragists to celebrate Federal Amendment Day. In St. Paul and Minneapolis, the tableaux were staged at noon on the Court House steps, music and speeches completing the program.

HOW BALLOT WORKS IN NEW ZEALAND

Lady Stout, wife of the Chief Justice of New Zealand, says in The Englishwoman:

"I should like, in this article, to show some of the good results to the community arising from the exercise of the vote by our women.

No Revolution

"The suffrage caused no revolution, either political or domestic. Any movement which depends for its results upon the development of the sense of responsibility, and which has been the outcome of public opinion founded upon justice and good feeling, shows its effects not by revolution, but by the gradual and certain improvement of conditions it was organized to promote. Judged by this standard, woman suffrage in New Zealand has fulfilled all the expectations of its advocates and won over its opponents.

Most Women Vote

"The statement that women do not exercise the franchise is only applicable to a certain class who spend their time in amusement. Fortunately, there are few women of that class in New Zealand, as is proved by the fact that the proportion of women's vote to men's is 79 to 80.

Divorces Are Few

"The number of divorces in New Zealand is not large, though our fees are so reasonable that poor people are able to sue for divorce.

"All offences against the persons of women and children are severely dealt with.

Babies Are Protected

"We have a very strict Infant Life Protection Act, which makes baby-farming almost impossible. All boarded-out children are under the supervision of nurses under the control of the Education Department, who are appointed by the government.

No Half-Timers

"Primary education is free and compulsory. We have no half-timers.

Crime Has Decreased

"Our criminal statistics prove that there has been a great decrease in crime.

Juvenile Courts Established

"We have special Children's Courts, in which cases against children are heard in private.

No Sweating Possible

"The factory laws in New Zealand make sweating in any industry impossible. Piece work is forbidden, except under severe restrictions, and all wages paid to women as well as men are a 'living wage.' The vote has given the women power to regulate the conditions of their labor.

Prison Conditions Good

"Conditions of prison life are very good, and are being further improved by strict classification and the substitution of reformatory for punitive methods. Lights in cells, abundant supply of hot water for baths, good prison libraries, out-of-door work, such as tree-planting in camps, have all been adopted, with good results. Women visitors to prisons and women inspectors safeguard the conditions for women. There are also women inspectors for our mental hospitals. The maternity homes are under the control of women doctors.

Few Women Seek Office

"We seem to be able to get any measure we want through our vote. We have, of course, the right to stand for any municipal office, but women seldom avail themselves of the opportunity. We are all so busy in our domestic life that we cannot find time for public duties that can be performed by men who are elected by our votes. There are, however, several women who fill such positions with benefit to the community.

No Extreme Poverty

"We have no great wealth and no extreme poverty. There is really no poverty except that which is due to drink or illness of the bread-winner. We have no slums. An English lady who was taken round to our so-called slums one Saturday night exclaimed, 'You should thank God for your slums!'

Women More Womanly

"Instead of becoming addicted to masculine habits as a result of the suffrage, New Zealand women have developed a much higher standard of womanhood and the duties and obligations of motherhood. For a number of years we have had Societies for the Protection of Women and Children, the objects of which were to assist women and girls in trouble.

Free Kindergartens

"The free kindergarten schools, which were organized by women, have been so successfully managed as to secure a government subsidy.

Infant Life Safeguarded

"Another society which is the outcome of the new feeling of responsibility in women awakened by their rights of citizenship is the Society for the Promotion of the Health of Women and Children. This was founded by Dr. Truby Kisag, who appealed to women to organize and work to secure a decrease in infant mortality. Its objects are to train women and girls in intelligent motherhood and home-making and to 'save the babies.' Lectures are given on care and feeding of infants. There are branches in all our town and country districts, having under their guidance a nurse, who gives advice and assistance to all classes of women in the feeding, clothing and management of their babies. The leading newspapers assist by inserting articles on 'Our Babies,' contributed by the society. It is a mutual help and not a charitable aid society, and has done splendid work, making the conditions of child-life better and brighter.

Mothers Now Intelligent

"In fact, statistics prove that motherhood has become intelligent and thoughtful, not merely instinctive. Not only is our birth rate increasing, but our rate of infant mortality is rapidly decreasing, while our women are making a united effort to decrease still further the waste of child life and the physical and mental suffering it entails upon the mothers. The most marked and beneficial effect of the franchise in New Zealand is that the women are awakening to the responsibilities of motherhood and consider their living children of more value to the State than those that are peopling the graveyard.

Young People Are Robust

"Not only is the rate of infant mortality in New Zealand exceptionally low, but the children and young people compare favorably with those of the mother country. Dr. Purdy, our health officer, has just published anthropometrical measurements of the boys attending our high schools and colleges, which show that the average New Zealand boy is taller, heavier and bigger in every way than the boys of his age attending the great English schools and colleges.

"Women who were thoughtless and indifferent to the vote have developed a new sense of responsibility, and now consider well the means by which they can improve the conditions of life for their children and ensure the welfare of the Dominion by intelligent exercise of their voting powers.

Quality of Candidates Better

"The women's vote has had a very beneficial effect on the morale of the members of our Legislature.

Effects Are Wholly Good

"In every respect the women's vote has improved the conditions of life for women and children. It has secured equal facilities for women in professional, industrial and educational work; it has done much to secure temperance, social and economic reforms; it has raised the status of women and of motherhood, and awakened woman to her responsibilities as a rational human being; it has made her realize that there is a 'white woman's' as well as a 'white man's' burden, and in no way has it injured her comrade man.

Secures True Comradeship

"The equality of the sexes has made possible true comradeship, which engenders mutual respect and ensures a strong, industrious and enterprising race, with high ideals of duties of parenthood and citizenship and of loyalty to the Dominion and the Empire."

NORTHCLIFFE NOW WOMAN'S FRIEND

London Publisher Declares for Suffrage as Result of Women's Work in War

The conversion of Lord Northcliffe, the noted Conservative publisher, to the cause of woman suffrage is a source of great rejoicing among English suffragists. For years Lord Northcliffe, who is the owner of the London Times, the Mail and other publications, has been an effective enemy of the enfranchisement of English women.

Lord Northcliffe, through the Daily Mail, refutes his former argument against woman suffrage and suggests that in the special register bill the enfranchisement problem should be included and at least three prominent women should have seats at the round table. He proposed Lady Frances Balfour, Lady Selbourne and Mrs. Pankhurst.

"The old argument," says the Mail, "against giving women the franchise was that they were useless in war. But we could not carry on the war without them. They are running many of our industries and their services may justly be compared with those of the soldier."

The same idea is expressed in the Observer, Conservative, which says: "We were wrong. Women have borne their full share * * * in all the departments of life. * * *. Let the right to vote be given to every man and woman who has attained years of responsibility."

And the Toronto Star, which until this year was itself strongly opposed to suffrage, echoes:

"The other day Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced himself a convert to woman suffrage. His announcement is all the more remarkable because there is a strong conservative strain in his character, and he has no liking for new things just because they are new. It has been said that women ought not to have the franchise unless they take part in the actual fighting on the field. That rule would exclude three-fourths of the men of Canada, for our voters are four times as numerous as our army. And even if our army were brought up to the half-million mark, there would still be more than a million voters outside the army, including a large number who are not expected to enlist because of age.

"Women are not idle in time of war. They are nursing soldiers and sharing in hardships. Not only by this kind of work, but by sacrifice, women have earned the right to a voice in the government of the nation."

All the States having an eight-hour day for women are suffrage States. Colorado, California, Washington and Arizona have passed such laws. In the list lately published in our columns, Wyoming was included by mistake.

Plans are under way in the National Service Committee of Canada arranging for women to occupy men's positions during the war. Canada has already enlisted about 400,000 men for over-sea service, while 500,000 have been promised; and the women are being encouraged to offer their services for industrial employment.

OPPOSITION TRIES POLITICAL TRICK

Anti Manager Makes False Assumption That West Virginia Suffragists Are Partisan

Mr. W. H. Conaway, who is managing the campaign against equal suffrage in West Virginia, has sent out private letters to prominent members of the Democratic party all over that State intimating that suffragists are allied with the Republicans.

"Read the enclosed letter now being used in an effort to defeat President Wilson by raising $500,000," he writes, enclosing a copy of a letter by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of the Congressional Union.

"Through lack of money the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has temporarily dispensed with offices and all speakers, except Mrs. Oliphant, who is personally paying her own way. This is a reflection on the people of our State."

Mr. Conaway is particularly anxious, however, to have the names of Republicans and Democrats as such.

"I appeal to you to send me at once a list of names, with postoffice address, of prominent Democrats and Republicans, indicating their political party after each name, who might contribute some money to assist the opposition," he says.

There can be only one reason why Mr. Conaway wanted the names of the party designated in each case. He wanted to write a special letter to Republicans and a special one to Democrats. He wanted to play one against the other.

Fortunately a number of the leading Democrats of West Virginia have nipped in the bud Mr. Conaway's scheme to alienate their party. Among them are:

Judge J. C. McWhorter, C. W. Campbell, Huntington; N. F. Kendall, Grafton; Thomas Coleman, Parkersburg; B. C. Eakle, Clay; Homer Adams, Harrisville; J. Slidell Brown, Elkins; J. Walter Barnes, Fairmont; C. Burgess Taylor, Wheeling; Harry L. Snyder, Sheperdstown; Wm. S. O'Brien, Buckhannon; Howard L. Swisher, Morgantown.

In a signed letter to Mrs. Ellis A. Yost these gentlemen refer to Mr. Conaway's letter and then say:

"The effect of so circulating this letter may be to create the impression among Democrats that the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association is in league, or in sympathetic interest, with Mrs. Belmont and her followers, and thereby to influence Democrats into contributing to the campaign fund to oppose woman suffrage in West Virginia.

"We, as Democrats and ardent supporters of President Wilson, are doing what we reasonably can to advance the interest of our party in the present campaign. Nevertheless, we are all one with you in this fight to enfranchise the women of West Virginia. We have watched the campaign being made by the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association in this State and unhesitatingly assert our solemn conviction that this Association is absolutely non-partisan, both in purpose and methods of campaign; that it is not in harmony with the Woman's Party movement; that it is not opposing Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hughes or any other candidate for any office, and that it is backed and supported by men and women of all political parties, and is scrupulously avoiding participation in party politics. As members of the Democratic party, zealous in our support of it, and as co-workers with the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association, we earnestly express to the adherents of all parties our profoundest faith in the absolutely non-partisan character of this Association and that no voter need have the slightest fear of anything represented by the Belmont letter, or by the questionable use being made of it."

WHO DOES HIRE MISS MARKESON

One Anti Organization Swears it Pays Her and Another Swears it Does and Doesn't

Who does pay Miss Clara M. Markeson, who sought a working agreement on behalf of the anti-suffragists with the publishers of the National Forum, the Montana liquor paper, at the time of the suffrage campaign in that State?

Miss Markeson has been campaigning in West Virginia and last August the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association asked her in an open letter:

"What is the actual organization that employs you to organize anti-suffrage organizations in the State of West Virginia"?

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, the national anti-suffrage president, has replied that Miss Markeson is employed and paid by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in these words: "Miss Markeson has been employed as an organizer by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage for the past four years. Her salary and expenses are paid by this association, and she has never received money from any other source."

Now comes the West Virginia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in a statement signed by the principal officers of that Association, saying in the following words: "The West Virginia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has employed Miss Markeson to organize anti-suffrage organizations in West Virginia. She receives her salary and expenses from us and from no other source whatever."

Col. Waitman H. Conaway, press agent and chief financial commissioner of the West Virginia anti organization, in a begging letter which he sent out Sept. 28, calling for funds for the anti association, says the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has dispensed with all offices and speakers except one, Mrs. Oliphant, who is personally paying her own way. Why these discrepancies?

Another question asked Miss Markeson was whether she had this year visited any of the wet States and asked the liquor people to withdraw open opposition to woman suffrage in West Virginia as she did when she visited the National Forum in 1914. To this no answer is returned. Instead the West Virginia suffragists are challenged to make their statement actionable, and it will be disproved in the court of justice. "We would respectfully call the attention of the women who signed this communication," replied the suffragists, "to the fact that the Anaconda Standard and the National Forum and the Woman's Journal of Boston have all published these charges in a form that, if untrue, is actionable and that neither the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, nor the West Virginia Anti-association, nor Mrs. Dodge, nor Miss Markeson has ever gone into a court of law to disprove the same and to obtain the redress to which they are clearly entitled if the charges are untrue."

WAR WILL BRING EMANCIPATION

John Barrett, of Pan-American Union, Says Women of U. S. Will Feel Reaction

The Hon. John Barrett, of the Pan-American Union, gave a vigorous suffrage speech before the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs on Oct. 30.

Mr. Barrett has lately got back from a two months' trip to England and France, where he studied the effect of the war upon Pan-American relations.

"Women will be the greatest beneficiaries of the European war," he said, "just as they are now the greatest sufferers. This mighty struggle across the sea is doing more to give women their rights, economically and politically, than any other influence of the ages. In other words, its greatest direct human interest effect, among all its ramifications, is its influence upon the position and power of women in present and future world's progress.

"Everywhere in England and France I was impressed with what the women are doing. Despite all the handicaps of past precedents and conventionalities, they are making a position for themselves and showing a power of achievement that must inevitably instal them in a new place in the economic and political development of Europe after the war.

"It was the almost unanimous opinion in England that the war will greatly hasten the day when they will have equal suffrage and other equal rights with men before the law, with corresponding influence in the political, social and economic evolution of the country.

"In France the change may be even more radical. The French women are fighting the battle of France back of the line just as valiantly as are the men at the front. From Germany and Austria come similar reports of what women are doing and what they will expect of governments and of society when the war has ended its drain upon their patriotism and devotion.

"All the indications of a new era for the women of the countries at war cannot fail to react upon the women of neutral countries, especially those of the United States and South America, and inspire them to participate more directly and effectively than they have ever done before in the administration of both government and society.

"With this thought in mind, the Federation of Women's Clubs throughout the United States should look forward to far greater responsibilities and achievements for their powerful organization than they have hitherto known."

Mr. Barrett said that his mother, a good Vermont woman, is now a voter in Illinois. Although about 80 years of age, she went out with her sister and gathered women together to go to the polls and vote the town dry, in which they were successful; and she is feeling very happy over the result.

The registration of women in Chicago has been high in the districts of the well-informed, and especially low in the "tenderloin," says the New York Evening Post.

NOTES AND NEWS

A straw vote on equal suffrage at Columbia University in October resulted 905 to 418 in favor of woman suffrage. Barnard students voted for it 88 to 12 and Teachers' College was for it 61 to 28.

Women contributed $101,944 to the campaign fund of the National Hughes Alliance Women's Committee, according to the financial statement filed at Washington this week.

The highest registration in the history of Reno, Nevada, a total of 6347, was reached when the registration office closed on Oct. 20. Of this number, 2469 or 39 per cent. of the city's voting population this year are women.

A woman, Miss Larsen, has just been made a Doctor of Theology in Denmark. It is her purpose to become a pastor; at present women are not admitted to this profession in Denmark though it is the only one refused them.

WELCOME VISITOR

Among the welcome visitors at the Massachusetts Headquarters this week was Theodore Stanton, the eldest son of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and author of "The Woman Question in Europe." Mr. Stanton married a French woman and has lived abroad for many years, but has never lost his interest in the suffrage movement at home. He was accompanied by his daughter, whose plump and merry face, as well as her lively interest in the woman question, recalled her distinguished grandmother. Mr. Stanton predicts a great advance in women's rights and opportunities in France, as an outcome of the war, and says that this result is already apparent.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society, meeting recently in Columbus, Ohio, passed resolutions endorsing the action of the General Conference of Methodists at Saratoga Springs last May. A clause in that action expresses approval of woman suffrage.

Suffrage Correspondence School

Twenty cents for set of 13 lessons. Special rates for orders of over 50 sets. These lessons give in a simple direct way a clear explanation of the reasonableness of woman suffrage and trace the historical progress and present-day principles on which it rests. Very valuable as propaganda and have been pronounced "one of the biggest pieces of constructive work ever done for suffrage."

For further information apply to Executive Secretary, Educational Section, New York State Woman Suffrage Party, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Lady Aberdeen, while in Boston this week, told the editor of The Woman's Journal that there is every prospect of women's getting the suffrage in England very soon. A large number of prominent opponents, she says, have declared themselves entirely converted by the work that women have done since the war broke out. Even Mr. Asquith has at last withdrawn his opposition.

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Equal Suffrage Inevitable In British Empire — Laurier

Canadian Leader, Formerly Opposed, Believes Wonderful Sacrifices of Dominion Women Prove Them Worthy to Share in Settlement of Canada's 'Newer' Issues

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, former Premier of Canada and the present leader of the Liberal party, has announced his conversion to equal suffrage. In his recent address to the Women's Canadian Clubs of Ontario in London, Ontario, Sir Wilfrid declared that he had been won over.

"I do not think that woman suffrage will achieve all the good its exponents claim for it," he observed, smiling, "and I am sure it will not result in all the bad its opponents expect from it; but, as we witness the glorious part that noble woman is taking in service and sacrifice for the highest and best in civilization, my personal contention is that there is no reason why she should be denied the right of the ballot if she wants it."

After a few introductory remarks Sir Wilfrid stated that he had been in receipt of a letter from one of the members asking him to give his views on woman suffrage.

"That is considered rather a delicate subject for a man engaged in active politics," he commented, according to the Toronto Globe, amid laughter. No public man, at this stage of Canadian development, witnessing the inspiring influence and part of woman in the greatest crisis of history, was justified in evading an earnest request for an expression of his conviction. Sir Wilfrid prophesied that Ontario would adopt woman suffrage at no late date.

Public opinion, he maintained, was most impressively and permanently created in the home, around the family table. "There are gathered the father, the mother and the children—the highest form of humanity." There views were expressed and opinions formed and in the large majority of cases the verdict reached was a unanimous verdict. Such was perhaps the soundest argument of those who opposed further extension of the franchise.

New Issues Coming Close

But new important issues were coming closer to Canadians. In the Province of Ontario a measure of prohibition had been enacted. At the proper time this issue was to be submitted to the people for their verdict. Other issues more or less directly affecting Canadian womanhood would have to be dealt with in the near future. There was, Sir Wilfrid submitted, a two-fold advantage in the granting of woman suffrage; to remove grievance from those who believed they had a grievance—for the development in any class or community of dissatisfaction should cause good citizens to make earnest endeavor to solve the difficulty and restore realization of generous justice—and to secure for the State in the new and important problems of the morrow the dedication of larger thought, cleaner and perhaps clearer ambition, and, he hoped, higher purpose.

How His Convictions Changed

Sir Wilfrid described, with delightful humor and frankness, how his own convictions had changed. Five years ago he had been profoundly impressed, while in London, England, with a great procession of 40,000 women, which he had witnessed. In it had marched side by side some of the bluest blood and working girls who worked very hard for their precarious living. "I was moved by the spectacle, by the intensity of their earnestness. I felt that if I had been in the British Parliament I must have voted at once for woman suffrage. Then," added Sir Wilfrid, "I learned how women, some of them, had turned from constitutional to other methods to obtain their end. I shrank from the idea of women sacrificing life and, alas, deliberately destroying property. I changed my mind at once—yes," smiling, 'as rapidly and to me as irrevocably as is said to be traditional of the ladies themselves."

Yet it was now being borne in upon him that this sad situation was only a temporary one—it was not true to womanhood. The shadow of the war—its tragic and tremendous influence—remoulded opinions and became the crucible of new convictions.

Franchise at Next British Parliament

"How proud we are of womanhood in this war!" exclaimed Sir Wilfrid. "How we honor our women!" It was to the credit of the suffragists that when war came upon the land they completely ceased their agitation. Women had risen glorious and immortal to the greatest and most sacred duties of service and sacrifice. They had heroically and cheerfully assumed the heaviest and most tragic burdens of the State. They had earned what some of them had long been asking for. They had become the nobler part of the citizenhood. "I look for them to get the franchise at the next British Parliament," he declared.

DUBUQUE WOMEN CONDOLE DAKOTA

Presence of Fellow-Townsman There As Anti Causes Them to Send $125

After reading in the Woman's Journal of the activities of their fellow-townsman, Mr. Chas. McLean, against equal suffrage in South Dakota, the women of Dubuque, Ia., at a suffrage tea on Oct. 21 raised by voluntary subscription $125 "in order to express to the citizens of South Dakota our regrets that Dubuque is the home city of this man who is hired by an eastern association to attempt to withhold from the women of South Dakota a great opportunity for service to their State, and for development for themselves." The money was raised in less than three minutes, in donations ranging from ten dollars to fifty cents. Donations were made from the floor in such quick succession that they could be scarcely counted and the $125 was subscribed in a tide of enthusiasm. It is to go not from the county, or State, but from Dubuque itself.

NEW VOTERS USE FIRST CHANCE

Saskatchewan Women More Eager Than Men in Registration Enthusiasm

The newly enfranchised women of Saskatchewan have registered up to date in larger numbers than the men for the election to be held Dec. 11.

Though the bar has been banished from Saskatchewan liquor is still sold in dispensaries under government control, and a vote for the ending of this traffic will be taken at that time. "The argument that women don't want to vote is well answered" comments a Canadian paper.

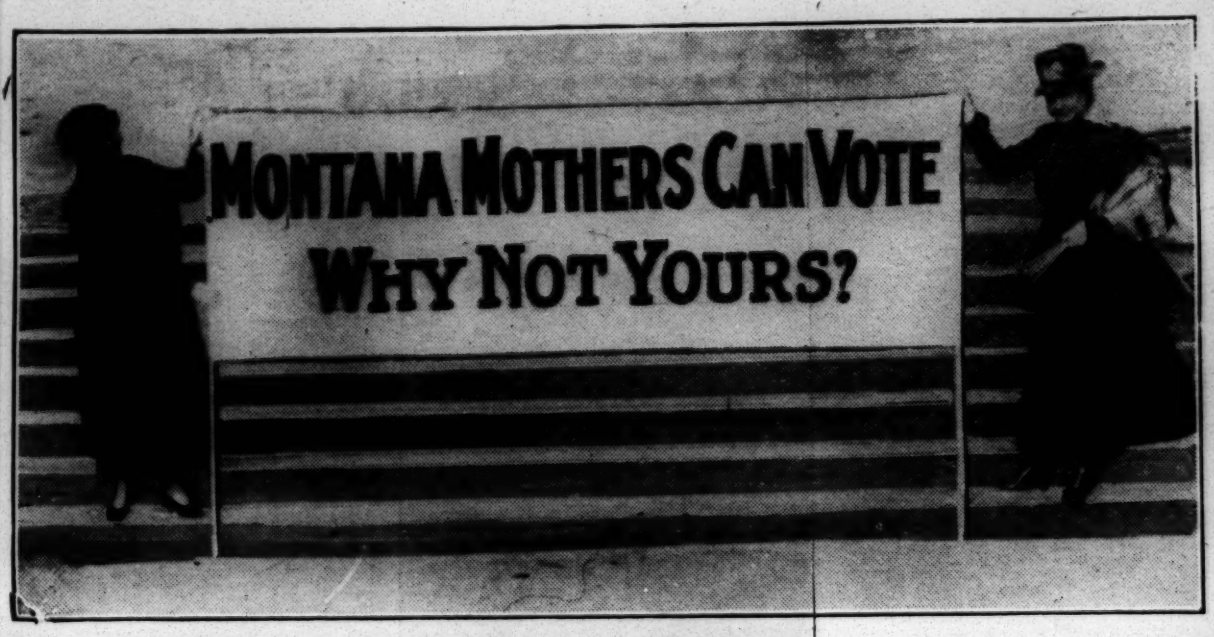
KANSAS SHOPGIRLS GET 9-HOUR DAY

Industrial Commission Also Prescribes Unprecedented Improvements for All Laundries

The Kansas Labor and Industrial Welfare Commission last week decided that no women and girls employed in stores should work over nine hours a day. The commission's order to this effect has been printed and mailed to all the merchants of Kansas.

After hearing the report of the Laundry Board on laundry conditions, the commission also issued an order establishing these requirements for the employees of Kansas laundries:

Suitable seats for women and girls, heat deflectors installed on ironers of rotary types; sanitary drinking fountains or individual drinking cups; pure drinking water; adequate soap and towels and washing facilities; separate toilets for each sex; exhaust fans; clean floors and receptacles for rubbish; dressing rooms and cots for women; proper lighting.



South Dakota women recently took a unique method of advertising the suffrage campaign in their State. At a football game between the Universities of Montana and South Dakota, the sign above was displayed to thousands of spectators, while suffrage buttons were given away. And as if to prove that woman suffrage in no way feminizes the sons of the State, Montana beat South Dakota 11 to 0.

The campaigners in the picture are Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict, organizer of the National Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Rene Stevens, State organizer of Minnesota.

NEW CIVIL CODE PROTECTS WIVES

Brazilian Husband no Longer Sole Executor of Family Property and Credits

A new civil code, adopted by decree of the government, goes into effect in Brazil on Jan. 1. The rights of women are more clearly defined in this code than ever before. For instance, says the New York Evening Post, "a married man is prohibited from giving in bond or otherwise alienating, without the express consent of his wife, property which they hold in common or which is necessary for the subsistence of the family."

A man may not stop his wife's credit at shops where she purchases articles necessary in the actual conduct of her household; nor may he prohibit either her or the vender from dealing upon a credit basis in articles which are the necessities of family life.

A young Chinese woman, Miss Tcheng, from Canton, where her father was minister for a long time, has recently passed successfully her examinations before the faculty of law in Paris. A republican by conviction, this young girl of twenty-four took an active part in the revolution of 1911.

TEACHERS VOTE FOR EQUAL PAY

Hampden County Association on Record for Political Equality and Fair Pay

By a majority of 59 votes the Hampden County Teachers' Association of Massachusetts went on record in favor of political equality for women and equal pay for equal services at the 69th annual convention, held in Springfield, Mass., Oct. 28.

After arguments in opposition to the measure were heard, the meeting balloted 89 for and 30 against. The men teachers voted almost unanimously against granting women equal pay with themselves.

LAST LAUGHS

Mary's mother found her busily engaged in cutting up potatoes in her home in Aroostook County, Maine.

"Why, Mary," said the astonished mother, "what are you doing that for?"

Pausing a moment in her task, Mary looked up and replied:

"I heard the man over at the store say that there was money in potatoes this year, mamma, and I was just looking for some."

A lady stopping at a hotel on the Pacific Coast rang the bell the first morning of her arrival and was very much surprised when a Japanese boy opened the door and came in. "I pushed the button three times for a maid," she said sternly, as she dived under the bed covers. "Yes," the little fellow replied, "me she."

"When you roll up to a man's place of business in a fine automobile, I dare say it is comparatively easy to buy something from him on credit." "Well, a scheme like that might work in the case of jewelry, millinery, dry goods, and clothing stores, but I've seen it fail to impress a dealer in gasolene." — Birmingham Age-Herald.

The kindergarten had been studying the wind all week—its power, effects, etc. — until the subject had been pretty well exhausted. To stimulate interest the teacher said, in her most enthusiastic manner: "Children, as I came to school today in the trolley car, the door opened and something came softly in and kissed me on the cheek. What do you think it was?"

And the children joyfully answered, "The conductor!" — Harper's Magazine.

A shy young man in an Ohio town had been calling on "the sweetest girl in the world" for many moons, but by reason of his bashfulness his suit progressed slowly. Finally she decided it was time to start something; so the next time he called she pointed to the rose in the buttonhole of his coat and said:

"I'll give you a kiss for that rose."

A crimson flush overspread his countenance, but the exchange was made after some hesitation on his part. Then he grabbed his hat and started to leave the room.

"Why, where are you going?" she asked in surprise.

"To the—er-florist for more roses," he called back from the door.——Everybody's.